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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1885.

### TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foneign,-Conservatives and Parnellites will have a majority in Parliament. —— Amnesty to be granted offenders in Spain. —— W. E. Forster had a relapse. - Mexican rebels attacked Mon-

CONGRESS .- The President's Message read to both houses. ==== Large number of bills introduced into the Senate. - The House adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Ellwood. - Committee on Mileage appointed by the Speaker. Proposed change in the rules of the House. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was laid

DOMESTIC .- The frauds in Ohio. ==== Report of an impending Mormon massacre in Utah. Professor Yates, of the Barkerville Academy, Penn., attacked by a religious sect. = Lorilard's tobacco circulars. ==== The woman murdered at Sharon, = Damage to shipping off Cape Ann. — Telegraph companies at war. — Woollen mills burned at Pittsfield, Mass. ==== Flour mills destroyed in the West. ==== New-York and New-England Railroad election.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-William H. Vanderbilt died suddenly from apoplexy in his library while talking with Robert Garrett. - Western Union dividend reduced. == E. H. Tobey indicted and arrested. — Another man killed in the new Aqueduct. — The children are going to Pasteur put on the steamer, = Investigating street-grading contracts. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 79.23 cents. Stocks dull, with gradual advance and closing strong.

THE WEATHER .- IRIBUNE local observations incicate warmer, cloudy weather and rain or snow. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 36°; lowest, 15°; average, 263so.

The public will be surprised and gratified to know that the Aldermen have for once actually refused to let a surface railway company have just as many of our streets as it wants. Yet that is the fact. The unfortunate corporation is the Cable Company, which only wanted seventy miles of thoroughfare.

The manner of Mr. Vanderbilt's death will be widely commented upon. He was talking in his library on railroad matters with President Robert Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio, when anddenly, without warning, he started from his chair, only to fall back dead. Probably Mr. Vanderbilt suffered no pain, or at least only for an instant. At one moment, in apparent health and vigor, he was discussing the affairs to which the energies of his life had been given. In a second moment he was dead.

Another name was added to the list of victims of the aqueduct contractors yesterday. A laborer, James Farrington, was killed in Shaft No. 3 by the falling of a huge rock from the top of the tunnel. No more care seems to have been taken to prevent this accident than was taken to prevent the one that occurred in Shaft! No. 4 on Monday. The top of the tunnel has not been regularly inspected, nor were there any supports under it. Of course, this is scandalous neglect; it ought to be made crim-

If disturbances were anticipated in Utah in view of the President's possibly severe comments on Mormonism, needless trouble was borrowed. The Message is not at all flerce in that direction, but is at the same time bostile to the Latter-Day Saints' peculiar institution. Mr. Cleveland desires to see no relaxation in the administration of the Edmunds law, and promises to approve further "discreet" legislation against polygamy. The Mormons will find in these sentiments no incentive to violence; but they must feel disappointed that a Democratic Administration, from which they had expected so much, shows no inclination to let up on them.

This city needs some new surveyors to make estimates of the cost of grading streets which siting systems and methods were originally would be somewhere nearly correct. Since 1882 (to February, 1885,) eighteen grading ripened and developed, to prevent great evils, contracts which were based upon the surveyors' figures have exceeded the estimated cost by many thousands of dollars. One contract, for instance, has cost 373 per cent more than was The President does not seem to have duly conexpected; another, 636 per cent; still another, 1,057. One of the young persons responsible for the figures which fell so far short of the

ability of doing likewise. Then some sort of and safe can be matured. an examination, Civil Service or otherwise, should be instituted, so that a class of surveyors could be obtained upon whose work a little reliance could be placed.

Primarily, the arrest of E. H. Tobey will give that fortunate person a tip-top chance to explain his relations with Grant & Ward; secondarily, if objection is not made to the evidence, it may enable Mayor Grace to tell what he knows about the rates of discount to which some of the firm's notes were subjected. Of course such points as this last one might be brought out before the Senate Investigating Committee; but as Mr. Grace has two or three humble servants connected with that body, he might object that the committeemen would be inclined to show him too much partiality. If the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, is not revealed some time in the course of the committee's inquiries or at the Tobey trial or the libel suit, the public may reach the sad conclusion that somebody is trying to keep something back.

#### MR. CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

The first Message of the President is a creditable paper. On some of the most important questions of which it treats it deserves hearty praise. Nor is it to him discreditable, but much to his credit, that it is best and most worthy of commendation just where his party is worst and its influence is most to be feared. No party spirit is appropriate in judging of the recommendations which the President has to offer. He has been intrusted with a great responsibility. For the President and his party the era of criticism and of promise is over; both are now to be judged by their performance, their capacity in practical administration. Hence it is appropriate to observe that the Message, while deserving of high commendation in many respects, is likely in its best features to meet the determined opposition of the party in power. The President's Message is most right just where his party is most wrong, and his best advice is just that which is least likely to be followed.

The President's argument for the suspension of silver coinage is earnest, strong and convincing. Criticism of its details is needless; the earnest tone and the clear reasoning of the well-remembered February letter appear again in the Message. It is to the credit of the President that there is no wavering or flinching in his recommendation, and his utterances are as bravely uncompromising as if he were not aware of the pronounced hostility of a large majority of his party in the House.

An unusually large part of the Message is

devoted to foreign aftars. The President states reasons for declining to recommend the ratification of the commercial treaties which were pending at the last session; he gives his objections to the Nicaragua treaty; he discusses the Chinese outrages at the West in an excellent spirit; he treats of the rejection of Mr. Keiley, and many other details of foreign relations. This part of the Message is in some particulars open to just criticism. Certainly it is not the strongest reason for objecting to the commercial treaties that they do not affect the whole of our trade with certain countries. A far greater objection is that serious injury to home industry might result from those treaties. It is no light matter that the pending treaties would have exposed important branches of industry, particularly in the Atlantic States, to direct competition with cheaper foreign labor. But the President seems to have avoided that view of the subject. His refusal to recommend the Nicaraugua treaty deserves credit, but it is not by any means the only ground for objecting to that treaty that its terms involved a guarantee of the territorial integrity of a foreign Power. In the main, what the President says of the treatment of Chinese laborers creditable to him to say that these outrages are mountable difficulty in the way of his securing course, will be to confirm it. "traceable to the lawlessness of men not citi-\*tion with Chinese laborers." The President certainly knows that the hostility to Chinese immigration is not confined to unnaturalized persons, or even to foreign born citizens. His remarks would have been less open to criticism had he recognized that fact. As to the rejection of Mr. Keiley, the President says that the withdrawal of his appointment under the circumstances would have involved the "practical disfranchisement of a large class of citizens." Is it then disfranchisement, that a man may not be deemed a suitable person to serve as Minister to Austria ? If the President's remarks on this point are not to be censured for demagogism, they must be dismissed as almost childish.

What the President says about the reform of the Civil Service will be contrasted, not to his credit, with some of his appointments, Strongly as he advocates the maintenance of a non-partisan Civil Service, his warmest friends confess that some of the appointments which | pected. Though rather overloaded with dethe influence of his party has led him to make which is not always present in his own mind, or him so overpowering, and is generally so hostile to the principles of reform, that he is made to Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted by appear like the waterman, looking one way and rowing the other. There is one suspicious portion of the Message, in which the President argues that in a time of strong partisan excitement, the selection of subordinates who are in pathy with the appointing power, are necessary to the efficiency of the service. It may be that the President is not aware that this line of reasoning prepares the way, not merely for a defeat of all his professions, but for the repeal of trader because the tariff protects too much. the Civil Service act itself.

The President is open to more severe censure for his unreserved approval of the course which | ability. some members of his Cabinet have taken. He takes upon himself the responsibility for the law-defying conduct of Mr. Vilas, with all its disastrous consequences to American commerce. He assumes responsibility for the cruel Whitney, to crush a shipbuilder whose life has been one of great usefulness to his country. It was hoped that the President would be found more reasonable in these and other matters than his subordinates. But in his recommendations, as in their acts, there appears a leaning by Mr. Manning's political associates, as caltoward change for the sake of change; a proneness to believe that whatever is is wrong, which does not promise well for the public interests. The President ought to remember that a wise conservatism is as necessary as a zeal for improvement. He ought not to forget, nor to suffer his subordinates to forget, that the exframed, and by long experience have been and to secure great benefits. It is not safe, because some evils are found yet remaining, to assume that any change would be for the better. sidered that it may be even worse for the country, by crude or hasty "reforms," to expose it to the evils from which the wisdom of past

THE DEATH OF ME. VANDERBILT. The familiar Latin line teminds us that Death knocks "with equal foot" at the hovel of the poor and the pulace of the rich. Yesterday when the startling announcement was made that William H. Vanderbilt had suddenly received his last summons, the fact that the rider of the pale horse was no respecter of earthly conditions received an illustration which came heme to every one. The richest man not only in America but in the round world, Mr. Vanderbilt was powerless as the poorest to delay or evade the inevitable hour; and like the veriest beggar he departed empty-handed.

Men are likely to differ in their estimates of

Mr. Vanderbilt. But, nevertheless, on some salient points there will be substantial agreement on the part of those who knew him best. who saw him as he was. It was the fashion to to qualify the epithet, that he employed his years, while Congress has compelled the coingreat wealth not to break down but to build up the great properties with which he was connected and in which he had the controlling voice. His name was not linked with conspiracies to fatten on the ruin of his less fortunate fellows. The method of his aggrandizement was not conditioned on the misfortune of smaller holders of this world's goods. As a result of the conservative policy which he pursued with so much sazacity a bushel of wheat to-day can be moved from far Dakota, where it is grown, to the poor man on the scaboard, who is the same destination from the Genesee Valley when Mr. Vanderbilt fairly began to deal with the transportation problem. And to this consideration touching the direction of his energies another is to be added of related significance. Mr. Vanderbilt by reason of his many millions was necessarily the possessor of almost autoeratic power. It would not have been surprising, seeing that he was not nurtured in the school of restraint, had he yielded to the normous temptations to vice and to the times go with enormous wealth. But he used holding that he used them to promote the greatest good of the greatest number, but that of the right and the wholesome, that he was

that which was most descriving. He was not known as a philanthropist and same, he was open-handed to worthy objects that commended themselves to his sympathy and on occasion he gave magnificently. He footed the immense bills for transporting the Obelisk from beyond seas and setting it up in Central Park, keeping so quie about the bonefaction that the public was long in discovering that it was he to whom they were ind-bted for so handsome a deed of practical devotion to the city's interests. And so the Vanderbilt University, to which his father-the great, the sagacious Commodore, so aptly styled the Colossus of Roads-had contributed so lavishly, knew the son as a most are his gift of half a million dollars as a building fund to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city and his release of Gen- action arose, as the farmers of New-York will eral Grant-executed with as much of delicacy as liberality-from a debt of some \$150,000.

and to his interest in the city which was his home. It had long been his desire to purchase the Jot just across from his residence Fifth-ave., in order that he might erect ereon and endow an art gattery which would be worthy alike of the giver and of the metropolis. He looked forward to spending the the site in question-which naturally he preferred to any other-and it is believed he was friends knew how earnest he was in the matter, and in this review it is but proper to recognize an intention so admirable which sudden death

There will be much speculation to-day touching the effect of his decease upon business, especially on the great transportation lines which have come to be known as the Vanderbilt roads. But the very fact that he had not been a speculator in the mischievous sense of the term, and that he leaves behind him competent and trustworthy sons, who will naturally take up the bardens which he lays down and maintain the policy which brought him such marvellous success, is in the highest degree re-

# SECRETARY MANNING'S REPORT.

Secretary Manning's Treasury report is an ab'er document than had been generally extails, as such papers are apt to be, it is earnest have been little in harmony with his proclaimed | in tone and strong in reasoning on the question intentions. It must be inferred, either that the of currency, which invites special attention, President's declarations express a purpose and on some other topics its reasonings are able, and its suggestions full of merit. To most of Mr. that the influence of his party is at times with | Manning's political associates, its observations regarding the tariff will seem like the play of special request. That topic is treated evasively, it is true, but Mr. Manning evades it with considerable ingenuity by suggesting that he has a great body of information which he will place before Congress at a future time, sympathy with the appointing power, and the Meanwhile, he indulges in a rhetorical and removal of subordinates not politically in sym- over-strained censure of the present tariff which is so put that one may doubt, if he is so minded, whether Mr. Manning is provoked as an ardent protectionist because the tariff does not protect enough, or as an ardent free-Those who are least pleased with this purt of the report will be most ready to concede its

The Secretary estimates that the revenue for the fiscal year 1887 will be \$8,000,000 less than the revenue last year and that the expenditures will be \$34,000,000 greater than the expenditures last year. This he modifies use of the power of a great Nation by Mr. by suggesting that the requirements for the sinking fund may be reckoned upon the amount of net debt, exclusive of cash in hand or reserve for redemption, but even then there would be a deficit of about \$23,500,000. These estimates will be sharply criticised, especially culated to prevent any reduction of taxation, But the estimates of required expenditure are not from Mr. Manning alone, but are those of the heads of departments of a reform Administration. It may be suggested that the estimate of receipts from customs appears a little lower than the recent returns of imports would warrant. If business is about to revive with vigor, it may be anticipated that the decline in revenue will be less than Mr. Manning has assumed, But it is his duty to allow margin for contingencies in providing for the needs and the credit of the Government. After showing the condition of the Treasury, and explaining recent changes in debt statements, Mr. | lent place for a slide, which could terminate upon Manning properly recommends that so-called the lake and would not interfere with the general

haps more of his co-workers will see the advis- isting ills until remedies that are surely wise so adjusted that the Treasurer shall not be held ful and exhibit and exhibit and without doubt would accountable for them. He then passes directly to the main topic of the report, the question of carrency and coinage.

Mr. Manning reasons with great earnestness and force the necessity of stopping silver coinage. The argament that the concurrent use of the two metals, with free coinage for both, can only be maintained by international agreement, which the United States has urged in vain, and that an attempt by the United States alone to continue the coipage must result in the demonetization of gold, is put with really creditable force. Mr. Manning also deserves credit for showing clearly that the long disuse of silver was due, not to the act of 1873, which he justly says it is a palpable mistake to censure as a surreptitious change of the monetary basis, but to the act of 1834, which was enacted contrary to the counsel of that eminent financier. Secretary Gallatin. It is urged, too, that with free silver coinage the people actually called call him a monopolist, but the truth remains, for only 8,000,000 silver dollars in eighty age of \$215,000,000 in only eight years. What the Secretary says of the effect of "a cheaper dollar" on the interests of all who have money saved and on the wages of labor merits the highest commendation.

But Mr. Manning also attributes financial difficulties in part to the act of May 31, 1878, which "required the post-redemption issue and reissue of legal tenders." It is true that this act was one of the gravest mistakes of the inflationpanic peciod, and that it affected seriously the results of the redemption which followed. But to eat it, at what was the cost of carrying it to it is possible to attribute far too much practical importance to this change, and Mr. Manning, in demanding the repeal of that act, seems to suppose that it in some mysterious way provents him from holding \$80,000,000 in legal tenders, instead of \$30,000,000. The question is whether the people do not in fact want the legal tenders in use, rather than any other kind

of money they are offered. In a separate report of great length, Secretary Manning elaborately discusses undervaluations of imports and the methods of enforcing the reckless use of arbitrary power which some- revenue laws. This will need separate discussion hereafter. The remainder of the report his riches, as not abusing them. This is not proper presents many details of the Treasury service, in its many branches, perhaps with a little too much wealth of statistical informahis power and influence were largely on the side | tion. The length of the report will prevent some of the useful practical suggestions in the public-spirited, that he was a liberal giver to latter part of it from receiving the attention they merit. But these, with other features which call for some criticism, need separate made no effort to acquire the name. All the | consideration. The report as a whole is a strong and timely paper, and it would be well if members of Congress would carefully consider its reasonings on the currency question before casting it aside. The danger is that it may be seriously considered by only a few of Mr. Manning's political associates.

OLEOMARGARINE IN PENNSYLVANIA. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania rendered a decision a few days ago which materially con cerns the great dairy interest of the country. Butter-makers and people who are partial to butter that is butter, will read it with much generous patron. Still fresh in the public mind | satisfaction. A case was brought in the court in question to test the constitutionality of the oleomargarine law of Pennsylvania. The not fail to note, on a similar provision to the one passed upon and declared unconstitutional And just here a fact may be disclosed, not | by the Court of Appeals of this State. The nerally known, which further and in a Pennsylvania bench, after a prolonged argumarked manner testifies to his generosity ment by prominent lawyers, affirmed, on an

appeal from a lower court, its constitutionality. Those who are familiar with the legislation which has been had on this subject are aware that the authors of the New-York oleomargarine law have steadily contended that the case which was taken to our Court of Appeals was not really an honest one-that the presentment of twilight of his life in supervising the execution facts upon which the decision was based was of this noble scheme for the entertainment and untair and imperfect. This opinion is shared instruction of those who should come after him. | by a good many dairymen in the interior, and at the West deserves high praise. But it is not | There proved to be a serious if not an insur- | the tendency of this Penusylvania decision, of

> asked to protect batter from bogus butter, no called away before his plan took form. But his matter under what name it may masquerade. And this latest decision will strengthen the hands of the petitioners.

> > It was to a Kentucky man that Mr. Tilden in his efter on coast defences had the hardihood to express a doubt as to the expediency of reducing the price of whiskey to its consumers. How the ruby nose of the star-eyed goddess must have

The Knights of Labor in Lynn, Mass., have prac. tically succeeded in securing the closing of all retail stores in that city at 6 o'clock p. m. the year round except on Mondays and Saturdays, and it is now seriously proposed that they move upon the liquor saloons and compel them to observe the same rule This is an extraordinary plan, aiming almost at abolition of the liquor traffic, for nine-tenths of the saloons would have to be closed altogether if they could not do business in the evenings. It may not be carried into effect, but it suggests the sum manner in which the laboring people of the whole country can stop the liquor traffic just as soon as they realize the fact that it is the greatest foe to prosperity and one of the most potent causes of hard

# The aqueduct is a sort of modern minotaur.

P resident Walker's testimony before the Senate so absolutely controlled by the Mayor as to be known for and wide as "Grace's Own," suggests the statement that there are several persons and things in this town that would be of much more advantage to the public and worthy in themselve if they were not saddled with this same descrip-

time, but a judgment that has come to judgment this time, but a judgment that has come to Daniel, Daniel's other name is Manning. The judgment to how to be judgment. comes to him, kindness of The Evening Post. When President Cleveland named Mr. Manning for the chief place in his Cabinet, The Post commended the appointment. It was perfectly well aware that he was a political boss and that his entire political career had been a protest against reform; all the same, it stood by the appointment-The Post is that sort of a "reform" newspaper. Well, Mr. Man ning has presented his first annual report as Secretary of the Treasury and The Post proceeds, not to put him on the back, but to jump on him with both feet. It assumes that he did not write this document; and that he assigned the preparation of an important division of it to a "crank." And in regard to the manner in which the "crank" performed his task it writes: "A more dreary and baffling and unnecessary disquisition was never put in print. The termino ogy is painful and in places exasperating, and the reasoning laboriously intricate and obscure." Mr. Manning may well pray to be delivered from his friends.

This Democratic Administration asks for \$50,000,000 more money to carry on the Government than sufficed for the Republican Administration last year. Thus advances the noble cause of Democratic econo ny.

We are pleased to see interest in the sport of tobogganing aroused in this vicinity. A toboggan slide is to be arranged on the Orange Mountain this ve Park Commissioners for the construction of one in Prospect Park. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will see their way clear to granting the application. Lookout Hill would furnish an excelmark has resigned within a day or two. Per- statesmen has preserved it, than to bear ex- "unavailable funds" should by fegislation be uses of the Park. Tobogganing is a most delight-

It is reported that Mr. Mapleson has decided to bring a German opera company to this country next season. It is also reported that Governor Hill has written a letter strongly favoring Civil Service Reform to the Hon. George H. Sterling.

Reports from California indicate that an enormous number of tourists from the East will visit that State this winter, many of them for a considerable sojourn. This turn in the tide or travel is praiseworthy. It has too long been a just reproach that American sight-seers and pleasure-seekers know more of foreign lands than of their own. Nor will these Western travellers be called to sacrifice much on the altar of patriotism. They will find on the Pacine Coast all that Europe could give in splendid scenery and delightful winter climate.

This is from Secretary Manning's report: The important and most essential business, however, of weigning, measuring, gauging and ascertaining actual tare upon the wharves, or in public stores, is not satisfactorily done.

Did you think it was going to be done any better, Mr. Manning, when you appointed, on Hedden's recommendation, dog-lighter Sterling to do it in Captain Bacon's place t

#### PERSONAL.

The fact that all the letters-and they are interesting ones of the famous Rachel were written for her, some by her maid and the rest—the great bulk—by M. Cré-meux, the well-known lawyer, is still a topic of wonder-ing comment in Paris.

The late George Morland Crawford, dogen of the staff of Euglish journalists in Paris, where he represented The Daily News of London for thirty-four years, was of Scotch descent. He was, says The Pall Mall Gazette, the relative of Dean Milman and Captain Riou, whose bust is in St. Paul's, but whose greater monument is in Campbell's "Battle of the Baltic." Thackeray opened the door to Journalism to Mr. Crawford, who had en abled him to see how young barristers live in chambers. The following is a letter sent by the novelist to the late correspondent of The Daily News, along with a presenta-tion copy of "Pendennis": "You will find much to remind you of old talks, haunts and faces, of William John O'Connei, Jack Shehan, 'Chambermaid's Joy' and Andrew Archidego in this book. There is something of you in Warrington, but he is not fit to hold a candle to you, for, taking you all round, you are the most genuine follow that ever strayed from a better world fitte this. You don't smoke, and he is a confirmed smoker of tobacco. Bordeaux and portused to be your favorities at the 'Deanory' and the Garrick; and War, is always swigging beer. But he has your honesty, and like you, could not posture if he tried. You have an affinity for the Irish. May you some day find a loving firsh girl to lead you into matra.ony. There's no such wife, old C, as 'a danghter of Erin,'—W. M. T.' Mr. Crawford had many English relatives and connections. His grandfather went to India at the age or thirteen to Join an uncle, General Andrews, who was one of the survivors of the Black Hole of Calcutta, and was given, for the help he afforded Clive and Hastings, 214,000 by the East India Company. Mr. Crawford's death was caused by blood-poisoning, the origin of inat malady being the sting of a wasp in the caredid artery. John O'Connel, Jack Shehan, 'Chambermald's Joy' and

Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, has in contemplation a trip to Europe at the end of his term, and after his return be will resume the private business which he laid aside to accept the duties of the Mayorally.

Yesterday was August Belmont's birthday. He was

born December 8, 1813, and has therefore completed his seventy-second year. He received numerous con-gratulations from friends.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

### A few weeks ago a countryman of Laneaster, Eng-

land, went into a butcher shop to buy a sheep's if he would have the head of a Conservative or Radical sheep. Hodge, thinking of the promise of the latter party, said that he would have a Radical sheep's head. Whereupon the butcher took a sheep's head and after removing the brains handed it to the puzzled country

DIAMOND SCRATCHES.

Five years ago, in this city inn,
We passed a pleasant day;
Four merry friends, who are and drank,
And were bitthe as birds in May.
We scratched our names on the window pane;
There they stand in the sheen,
And prove to me, if to nobody vise,
What fools we must have been.

One of them borrowed my cash (a dove That never returned to the ark);

That never returned to the ark);
The second was jealous of my fame,
And stabbed if in the dark;
The third made love to a bouny wee maid,
Dearer to me than life—
Woosel her and won her behind my back,
And made her his wretched wite. And here I sit in the cosey inn, And here I sit in the cosey inn,

While the bright wood splinters blaze,
And drink my plut of claret alone,
And think of the bygone days.
And wonder which of my three false friends
I hate or despise the most.
Surely not him who berrowed my cash;
"Its gone—'its a boiliess ghost!

Surely not thin who stole my wife
That was not my wife, God wot!
But might have been to my dire distress,
Had she failen to my lot.
I think I hate with the deadlicat nate
The fellow who shirred my name—
Shaking my kand, cating my bread,
And murdering my fame.
—[Sidney Carton in To-day.

"I could talk plain when I was a pup," barked Jo Jo, the Russian dog faced boy, to a reporter at the Ninth and Arch Streets Museum youterday. "But the Turkish war came along just as I was switting over a combination of meases and mange, which struck me in my dual capacity of boy and pup. In my weak state I tackies tion of measies and mange, which struck me in my dual rapacity of boy and pup. In my weak state I tackled the name of General Wipeyourchinodisky, who defeated the heathen at the battle of Publishwayer upwards, and it broke my articulation all up. But, thank you, I am better now. I can pronounce Fra and Telernazed and I shall get along to Palippopolis Widdin a few months. Then I'm going home."
"You won't be here again?"
"No," said impresario Bradenburgh sadly. "Joseph Joseph wit never pay another visit to this city."—[Philadelphia Press.

Of all the candidates at the present English elections 89 were first-class graduates at Oxford and only 37 at Cambridge. Of the former, 64 are Liberals and 25 Conservatives, and of the latter 25 are Liberals and 12 Conservatives.

Oh, fickle fashion, pittless art thou;
Thou causest tears down damask cheeks to rush.
Thy ban is on the seatskin sacque and now
The proper thing for thee is seatskin plush.
And the fair and gentle maiden
is taken all aback
Who meant to shine this winter
In her glossy seatskin sacque,
Ah! we scarce have seized a pleasure
Fre from our grasp it slips,

Ere from our grasp it slips,
And the cup of Joy is shivered
As we lift to our lips.—[Bosion Courier.

Here is an agricultural item from a Georgia paper On the acre of ground where Tom Betts was hung in Committee that there is a public school in this city | Clayton Councy, Mr. J. D. Graves has made 52 bushels of corn, 750 bundles of folder and 2,574 pounds of rumpkins."

The cold wind made the windows rattle, and the firelight's glow was indeed most acceptable. They gathered about its warmin giving rays, these two, and mused, and occasionally said something.

"Do you think, Miss Engenia, that we are going to have a cold winter! have a cold winter!"

"I don't know, but pa said it would be a cold day
for you if you didn't snow some signs of getting into

ral Gas Stopped," which appeared in the papers a day

or two ago, had no reference whatever to Congress, where the flow of natural gas promises to be as great The President must have been laboring under the idea that he was a space man on a daily newspaper

when he wrote his message.

"This, then, is the first enow-storm of the season," sighed Rosalind McGush as she parted the curtains of her bondoir and gazed forth. "How cold seem the delicate crystal flakes as they float silently in the crisp morning air. What a theme for a poet, Beautiful sn.—" "Hi, there, Rosy!" came a voice from the foot of the stairs, "Don't be dreaming so early in the morning. Breagfast's all eat up; come down and clear off the table." "Oh, how crue!! Just as I was about to seize a poetic idea by the forelock I am called to the venest draugery," and skipping down the snars, sho "cleared" the food from the table and strayed to the plane and gently toughed the keys to the tune of to the plane and gently touched the keys to the tune "Hearts Cannot Break."-[Harrfor: Post.

# MUSICAL NOTES.

There will be a banjo concert in Chickering Hall this evening at which Marshali P. Wilder will contribute to

Mr. W. H. Fessenden has been engaged by Mr. Locke for the American Opera Season at the Academy of Music, and will appear in leading buffo tenor parts.

evening at Chickering Hall. Three of Mr. Goldbeck's compositions are on the programme.

BEAUTIES AND FUTURE OF MEXICO. GENERAL VIELE'S VIEWS-ROLL CALL IN CONGRESS.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. S .- General Viele, who came here to represent the XIIIth New-York District in Congress, is an enthusiast on the subject of Maxico. He thinks it is the most beautiful country on earth. Its future, he says, is great, its possibilities beyond cone What it wants is capital. An infusion of good Auglo. Saxon blood would, in his opinion, be better still. But union of the two would be best of all. "I know Mexico well," he said to me the other day. "I have tramped over the wnole of it. The valleys are rich and fertile. They are dry, however. All the water is in the moun-tains. A proper system of irrigation would remely this apparent defect of nature. That would require a great outlay of money, of course. But it could be got. The great landed proprietors of Maxico live like feudal lords in their country homes. Their haciendas are in a certain sense like a principality. The mansion is almost always a substantial building with thick walls and windows opening on an inner court. In a very short time it could be put into a complete state of defence. As a matter of fact, all houses of this kind are built in Moxico in this way in order to offer resistance to those marging bands which every revolutionary movement— and these recur with cheerful regularity in Mexico calls into life. The owners of these large estates livein great spiender and luxury. They have their army of retainers, in some cases often 200 and 300 strong. Like people here in former days did, they continue to invest a large portion of their fortunes in silver. I have sat at many a table in Mexico where the display of silver was omething truly amazing. No wonder that they have taken extraordinary precautious to guard their treas ares in time of peril."

Ms. Watterson arrived in the city a few days ago, and has already placed the star-eyed goddess of Reform in a position to watch over the destinies of the House. He is apparently certain that she will not come down from her perch until the season closes. The efforts of Randall and Mr. Tilden to scare the goddess by threatening her with big guas intended for seacoast defences. Mr. Watterson says will not succeed. Referring to Mr. Tilden's letter, he said: "The enemies of the old statesman denonnee has letter as a fireb; and; and it does have somewhat that appearance. It has naturally excited sur-prise. The friends of revenus reform who seek to relieve the people of excessive war cax is regard it as vexatious. The conflict between Mr. Raudall and his party upon the tarif is irreconcitable. The tarif will be as disastrous to Mr. Randall as Texas was to Mr. will be as disastrous to ar. Branan as rease was to average Van Buren. His enemies adroity conspired to inveigle General Jackson into an attitude hurtful to his friends, and it seems that Mr. Randall's friends are seeking to use Mr. Fidea's letter in a similar manner. They will shoot wide of the mark."

The President seems to have recovered from the spasm The President seems to have recovered from the spasm of economy which showed Itself violently in the stoppage of newspapers and the discharging of clerks when he went into the White House. His estimates for the next fiscal year show a saving of only \$2,200 over this year's appropriations. In place of three clerks discharged he axis for an appropriation that will enable him to employ a new clerk at a larger salary. But for contingent expenses, which includes newspapers, he asks for \$5,000, the same as was allowed hast year. His exhibition of economy in that direction has served its purpose.

tion of economy in that direction has served its purpose.

"The roil call of the House this Congress is the most difficult I have ever seen," said Mr. Fettit, one of the realing clerks of the House, as he sat studying out the hard mames. "The time wasted over these names during the session will amout to considerable. There is a great difference in the time taken to call the roil when the names run sime trily and musically. When they run like chop seasit takes almost twice as long. Listen to this therhoach, La Follette, Louritt, Romeis, stabineszer, Van Schalek and Outhwatte. In addition to this there are many doubles. There are two Adamses, two Allens, a pair of Andersona, a brace of Breezenridges, a trio of Browns, a quariette of Campbells, two Davidsons, two Joursons and a Johnston, a pair of O'Nielis, a Reed and a Reid and four Taylora. The Thomases go in pairs and so do the Wards, the Weavers, the Warners and the Whites."

Assistant Treasurer Acton's term expires on January

Assistant Treasurer Acton's term expites on January 1, and already there are a number of names being urged for the piace.

J. Edward Simmons, who falled to get the Collectorship, is "mentioned" as afr. Tilden's man, walle Treasurer Jordan is equally "honored." The salary is \$8,000, which is \$2,000 more than Mr. Jordan gets here. There is reason to believe that the Treasurer would cladly accept this place, but the claims of other can disgladly accept this place, but the claims of other can li-dutes have to be condidered. Whoever is appointed will have to be condimed by the Senate before he can take his place, as the President cannot make appointments without the consent of the Senate while the session

THE FIRST JUNIOR PATRIARCHS BALL. The first ball of the Junior Patriarchs took politan Opera House, about 500 guests being present. This series of balls was formerly known as the Family Circle Dancing Class. The larger assembly room was and forms placed in the music balcony and corners. The other large apartment was used for a supper-room. The stage was set like a garden, and on it were placed six small tables at which the older and more prominent guests ate supper. Each window was set in a frame of ivy and palms and ferns, and the high mantle opposite the stage was decked with flowers. On the walls opposite the windows were large placques of flowers looped with vines caught by roses. placednes of nowers looped with vines caugat by roses, Among those who are support on the stage were Mrs. Secretary Whitney elected by Ward McAllister, Mrs. W. W. Astor by Delancer Kane, Mrs. Gracta King, Mrs. Alexander Van Remssdaer, Mrs. August Belmout, Mrs. Robert Winthron, Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. G. S. Bowdom, Mrs. Marshall O.

The New-England Society met last night at Delmonico's to nominate officers for the coming year. Clinton B. Fisk was moderator, and Luther P. Hubbard, Clinton B. Fisk was moderator, and Luther P. Hubbard, secretary. The nominating committee wished to give General Stewart L. Woosford a third term as president of the society, but the honor was declined. Mr. Hubbard had no scruples of that sort about "tenure of office," and will enter upon his thirty-second year as secretary next week. The ticket made up was as follows: President, Horarc Russell: first vice-president, Cornelius N. Bliss; second vice-president, J. Pierpont Morgan; treasurer, William Dowd; secretary, Luther P. Hubbard. The directors nominated were Seth E. Thomas, Charles A. Clapp, Thomas J. Davis and R. P. Smith. President Cleveland and James Russell Lowell were elected honorary members, and eighteen names were added to the active list. Resolutions were passed on the death of H. Claffin. The annual diamer will be given on Decemactive list. Resolutions were passed on the dea B, Claffin. The annual dinner will be given on ber 22.

THE REV. MR. HAWEIS ON MUSIC.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, of London, lectured before the Long Island Historical Society in Brooklyn last evening on "Music Among the Arts." Mr. Haweis last evening on "Music Among the Arts." Mr. Hawels spoke for over an hour and was list-med to intently by an audience that completely filled the half of the society. His address was interspersed with humorous allusters and anecotoes that were heartly appreciated by its hearers. "In view of the high place," he said, "that hearers is it that we have so little popular literature about it! We hear technical entities in in abundance, but who outside of a comparatively small circle are interested in this? We talk rationally about posity and architecture, and kuskin has discussed the act of painting so interestingly that thousands who are not painters read and euloy what he has written about it. But what work on music has thus been whilely read?" He said that nature does little for the art of music, its evolution was the work of man, who had disentaged it from the chaos of sounds in the universe. Mr. Haweis will lecture in Chickering Hall on Saturday evening and Monday afternoon, last evening on "Music Among the Arts."

MR. MOODY TALKING TO YOUNG MEN. Mr. Moody began a series of eight meetings for young men in the hall of the Brooklyn Young Men's for young men in the hall of the Brooklyn Young Men's
Libratian Association hast evening. The room, helding
Libratian Association hast evening. The room, helding
Libratian Property of the Rev. U. D. Gullek, the Rev. Dr.
Libratian C. Libratian Property of the Association; T. J. Wikke, secretary; D. W. McWilliams, and
make choir of fifty voices, led by George C. Stebbirs.
Ira D. Saukey sang several soles, Mr. Moody spoke of
God's love for men., He said that if a man thought that
flod hated him and turned around and believed that God
loved him, that was repentance.

THE CASINO BENEFIT FOR THE ACTORS' FUND. The entertainment to be given to-morrow afternoon at the Casino for the benefit of the Fand will be varied and Actors' ins. In addition to a number of New-York favorites such as Miss Pauline Holl, Pay Templeton and Francis Wisson, several new-comers like Mr. Cell will appear, and Howard Paul, a popular London literateur, who used to be

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. The Republican General Committee of Kings for the American Opera Season at the Academy of Music, and will appear in leading buflo tenor parts.

Miss Emma Juch is just now the most popular concert singer in America. She sang on Monday night in New Haven, hast night in Lewiston, Me., and has engagements for the rest of the week as follows: Wednesday, Worcester, Mass.; Thursday, Lyun, Mass.; Priday and Sainday, Symphony Concert, Boston. In spite of this year does not work yield and Sainday, Symphony Concert, Boston. In spite of this year does not work yield you have the preceding meeting by John B, Green, providing that the basis of representation be changed from one delegate ad-large and service at One-K's "Orpheus," and will also essay Elsu in "Longgrin."

The festival service at St. John's Chapel, Variek-st, instranday night, incinded a performance of a portion of Sullivan's oratorio "The Prodigal Son," under the direction of George F. Le Jeune. The remainder of the oratorio will be given on the first Sunday evening of January.

Mr. Robert Goldbeck will give a concert on Friday County met last evening in Music Hall to consider